

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION

ITEM NO. 11

LATE REVISION

MEETING OF MARCH 10, 2010
VICTORVILLE, CALIFORNIA

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR
NURSERY PRODUCTS; HAWES COMPOSTING FACILITY

San Bernardino County

The following late revisions are proposed. Deletions are in *Strikeout* and insertions are *Underlined*.

Page 2, Finding 2, insert text in first sentence where indicated:

On October 19, 2009, Nursery Products, LLC, (Nursery Products) submitted an addendum to the July 16, 2009, Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), . . .

Page 5, Finding 9, c., insert new underlined text where indicated:

A geosynthetic clay and 60-mil HDPE or 45-mil reinforced polypropylene flexible membrane composite liner with a filter fabric and ultraviolet protection.

Page 5, Finding 9, d., delete paragraph as follows:

~~— d. — Fabric for ultraviolet protection.~~

Page 6, Finding 10, title (insert the word “and” between Pile and Surface:

10. Engineered Alternative to Prescriptive Standard for the Waste Pile and Surface Impoundments

Page 7, Finding 10, change as follows:

. . . The liner includes a layer of powdered bentonite clay, which is expected to mitigate downward migration of water from the Surface Impoundment. This bentonite clay has a hydraulic conductivity of ~~approximately~~ no greater than 1×10^{-8} cm/sec, which provides a hydraulic conductivity that is two orders of magnitude lower than prescriptive liner requirements and, thus, is more protective.

Page 7, insert new Finding Number 11 and renumber all subsequent findings appropriately:

11. Acceptance Criteria for Biosolids

Biosolids that will be processed at the Facility originate from wastewater treatment plants regulated by orders adopted by Regional Water Boards both outside and within the Lahontan Region. The biosolids must be tested by the generator prior to transport to the facility. Metals constituents must be below the maximum concentrations as specified in CCR, title 14, section 17868.2. Only biosolids that meet the requirements for nonhazardous biosolids specified in CCR, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 11, article 3, will be accepted.

Page 9, Finding 19, second paragraph, revise as follows:

The Discharger has submitted a preliminary closure plan and financial estimates to clean-close the Facility. This Order requires that a Closure Plan and adequate financial assurance mechanisms for closure be submitted by the Discharger **at least 60 7days** prior to operation of the Facility.

Page 11, Finding 26, first paragraph, revise as follows:

The Discharger must provide information to demonstrate that the Surface Impoundments are designed to maintain 2 feet of freeboard and contain the volume of water from a 1,000-year, 24-hour storm event, ~~in addition to the volume of water anticipated to run off from over the Facility to the Surface Impoundments during a 100-year, 24-hour storm event,~~ pursuant to CCR, title 27, section 20320, Table 4.1.

Page 11, insert new Finding 27 and renumber all subsequent findings accordingly:

27. Storm Contingency Plan

High intensity short duration precipitation (HISDP) events may occur in the Mojave Desert region during the rainy season and occasionally during summers. In order to ensure adequate protection against overtopping of the Surface Impoundments at this Facility, the Discharger must submit a Storm Contingency Plan that provides a narrative description of the procedures that Facility personnel will follow if maintenance of at least 2 feet of freeboard may be violated with the addition of expected stormwater in each Surface Impoundment. It is anticipated that during the rainy season, saturated conditions may occur that prevent the application of Surface Impoundment water on roads or the windrows for dust control. The plan must specify how the water will be removed and where the water may be taken. Monitoring and reporting prior to, during, and after such removal activities is also required.

Page 12, Finding 32, change as follows (add bold and underlining, change number of days from 60 to 7):

At least 60 7 days prior to operation of the Facility, the Discharger is required to provide three separate sureties to cover the costs of closure and corrective action (for a reasonably foreseeable release) in accordance with CCR, title 27, sections 22207 and 22222, respectively.

Page 14, Finding 33 (f), change as follows:

The Discharger does not propose the use of recycled water at this Facility as there is no locally available source. However, water collected in the Surface Impoundments may be reused within the active composting operations and as dust control at the Facility.

Page 17, II.A.3, change second sentence as follows:

Surface drainage within the Facility must be contained on-site. No water contained within the Surface Impoundments is to be discharged outside the Facility, unless it is in accordance with the accepted Storm Contingency Plan to a location approved by the Water Board Executive Officer. . . .

Page 19, II.C.3, remove paragraph 3:

~~3. The LDMS must be tested at least once annually to demonstrate proper operation.~~

Page 19, II.C.4, renumber paragraph 4 to paragraph 3:

~~4.3.~~ Any leachate collected in the LDMS must either be returned to the Surface Impoundments or disposed at a Class II Waste Management Unit.

Page 22, III.D.1, change last sentence as follows:

. . . The report must propose an evaluation monitoring program (see subsection, II.FE., entitled, "Evaluation Monitoring Program"), . . .

Page 24, Section V. C., subsection 1, change the date that the Facility Design Plans are due and delete strikeout as follows:

At least 60 90 days prior to construction, the Discharger must submit design plans for the Facility in accordance with the requirements of CCR, title 27, sections 20310 and 20320, including a design capacity for containing the runoff from the Facility to the Surface Impoundments for a ~~100-year, 24-hour storm event and the additional volume anticipated to fall on the Surface Impoundments from a 1,000-year 24-hour storm event~~; the Facility's berm designed to divert stormwater run-on from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event; Leak Detection Monitoring Sumps (LDMS) unsaturated zone monitoring system; and groundwater monitoring well locations, to be accepted by the Water Board's Executive Officer.

Page 25, Section V.C.4, change as follows:

At least ~~60~~ 120 days prior to operation of the Facility, . . .

Page 25, Section V. C., insert new paragraph number 3 and renumber all subsequent paragraphs

3. Storm Contingency Plan

At least 90 days prior to the operation of the Facility, the Discharger must submit a Storm Contingency Plan that provides a narrative description of the procedures that Facility personnel must follow to lower the water levels in the Surface Impoundments such that the next anticipated storm event will not affect the requirement to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard in each impoundment. The plan must specify how the water will be removed, where the water may be taken, how these processes will be monitored and documented. If storm events occur that triggers implementation of the Storm Contingency Plan, the Discharger must document and report these activities to the Water Board in Quarterly Self Monitoring Reports.

MRP, Page 3, Section II.2.c, insert new paragraph “c,” as follows:

1. Dikes and Liners

c. The Discharger must monitor the weather forecasts daily and whenever rain is forecast. Each Surface Impoundment must be inspected, and the inspection results documented prior to each predicted event. If the Discharger determines that the Surface Impoundments potentially do not have enough capacity to hold the contents of the Surface Impoundments and any rain that may fall, then the Storm Contingency Plan must be implemented. Monitoring must occur throughout all procedures for Surface Impoundment water removal activities.

MRP, Page 8, Section II.G.2.a, revise last sentence of first paragraph as follows:

. . . These data must be reported to the Water Board within ~~60~~ 30 days following eight consecutive quarters of monitoring in the required Water Quality Protection Standard.

MRP, Page 8, Section II.G.2.b, revise last sentence as follows:

. . . The Discharger shall use these measurements, which shall be accurate to the nearest 0.01 foot, to determine the groundwater surface map, pursuant to section II.FG.2.d, “Aquifer Characteristics,” below, and the groundwater flow direction, pursuant to section II.FG.2.e below, each quarter.

MRP, Page 9, Section II.G.2.g, revise second sentence as follows:

. . . Each table must summarize the historical and most recently detected constituent concentrations for all wells sampled, and compare these data to both the applicable concentration threshold and the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for each monitoring parameter/constituent of concern.

MRP, Page 12, Section IV.D, insert new reporting requirement paragraph 5 and renumber subsequent paragraphs:

5. If the Storm Contingency Plan is implemented during a quarter, the Discharger must report the volume of liquid removed and the location the liquid was taken to for disposal; to include the beginning and ending freeboard levels.

BO2010/NurseryProducts/Proposed/Errata for NP permit